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Members of crews on arriving steamships inspected.....	3, 135
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Steamships fumigated to exterminate vermin.....	2
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Vessels entering quarantine.....	23

PORT OF CAVITE.

Bills of health issued.....	10
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PORT OF OLONGAPO.

No transactions.

PORT OF ZAMBOANGA.

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Members of crews on arriving steamships inspected.....	446

PORT OF JOLO.

Vessels inspected.....	3
Passengers on arriving vessels inspected.....	63
Members of crews on arriving steamships inspected.....	89

RUSSIA.

Report from Libau—Measures to prevent cholera infection among emigrants—Status of cholera in Russia.

September 26 Acting Assistant Surgeon De Forrest was directed by the bureau to proceed to Libau with instructions to report on the progress of cholera in Russia and furnish information relative to the restrictive measures enforced by the Russian Government and the representatives of the United States at the ports of departure of emigrants from Russia. He reports, October 15, 24, and 26:

The cholera-infected districts of Russia, with the exception of St. Petersburg, are distant from Libau 4 or 6 days' journey by rail. Upon arrival at Libau intending emigrants are quartered in barracks furnished by the Russian East Asiatic Steamship Company. I have personally examined these barracks and have found them clean and well kept. Here the emigrants are detained in close quarantine for a period of 5 days. At the expiration of this period of detention, if the conditions are satisfactory, they are allowed to go into the city and are lodged in various places. If any case of sickness (vomiting, diarrhea, etc.) occurs, it is promptly reported to the police officials and city physician and is carefully examined and kept under close observation. Cultures are made if the case is suspicious. No cultures have been necessary from emigrants I have examined, all having been in good condition. The 5 days' detention in quarantine is not required to be the 5 days preceding the sailing of the vessel on which the emigrants embark. The police system in force in Libau requires all cases of sickness to be reported by landlords. Before embarking the emigrants are examined by physicians employed by the steamship company previous to being taken on board. Daily inspection of the emigrants at their scattered lodging houses being impracticable I will in future personally examine each emigrant 5 days before the vessel sails and again before embarkation, giving each a certificate of examination. I will also see that the baggage is disinfected previous to being taken on board. The voyage from Libau to

the United States takes from 17 to 18 days. A steam disinfection station for the disinfection of baggage is to be established by the steamship company. It is expected to be in operation in the spring of 1909.

The last appearance of cholera in Libau was in 1892. It occurred in a family all the members of which were attacked by the disease. There were no further cases. In case of a cholera outbreak emigration would be suspended by the police until the city was declared free of infection. The water supply of Libau is from artesian wells 200 or more feet deep.

Examination of emigrants.—From October 19 to 23 I examined at their various lodging places 777 emigrants. October 23 I inspected the steamship *Korea*, the next vessel sailing after that date for New York, and examined the crew and officers, 85 in all. October 24, reexamined crew of *Korea* and supervised disinfection of baggage. The vessel sails October 27. October 24, 44 emigrants from Saratov applied for permission to sail on the steamship *Korea* but were refused, Saratov being considered still cholera-infected. In addition to this number 60 others who arrived at Libau from Saratov on the evening of October 24 were refused permission. They will be detained 3 weeks at Libau, until the sailing of the next vessel. Some of the emigrants per steamship *Korea* have been in Libau from 3 weeks to 3 months and many live at Libau. Of the emigrants examined 130 were rejected for trachoma, 5 for favus, and 1 each for measles and whooping cough. The crew and all passengers will be examined by me before they board the vessel, each receiving certificate of 3 days' stay in Libau previous to sailing.

Status of cholera.—Cholera is decreasing in Russia. At St. Petersburg from October 17 to 24, 328 cases with 108 deaths, and at Riga 36 cases with 17 deaths were reported. The total of new cases at St. Petersburg during the week was 326 with 106 deaths, and at Riga 33 new cases with 16 deaths. The Moscow press of October 26 gives the following:

October 23. Faustova, 5 cases, Archangel, 6 cases, 4 deaths; Archangel district, 2 deaths; Ekaterinslav, total of 26 cases; Kief, total of 26 cases; Jaroslav, 2 cases present, 328 cases since outbreak, with 160 deaths; Novo-Nikolajewsk, 7 cases, 3 deaths; Tiflis, 1 new case, 1 death.

October 21. Moscow government, 12 new cases, 6 deaths.

October 24. St. Petersburg, 21 new cases, 12 deaths.

Conditions at St. Petersburg.—The situation of St. Petersburg is favorable to the development of cholera, the city being built on made ground and surrounded by a network of stagnant canals. The water in the canals is frequently drunk by the poorer classes. All the schools in St. Petersburg are closed and the school buildings used as hospitals.

Conditions at Saratov.—The city of Saratov, which is situated on the Volga River, is the center of the cholera district. Many of the people live on the dead and putrid fish which they are unable to sell, sleep out of doors on the damp ground, and drink river water.

ST. LUCIA ISLAND.

Report from Castries—Sanitary conditions.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Maylie reports, October 12 and 19:

Two weeks ended October 17. Sanitary condition of this port and vicinity good. No quarantinable diseases exist.